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nature to have a place in a book which is mainly historical, and intended to be introductory and elementary." Nevertheless, a critical treatment of England's present trade problems, and of the Chamberlain movement as a whole, by the author would have been of great interest to economists, and one cannot feel that it would have been out of place in this little treatise.

The Elements of Economics. By CHARLES JESSE BULLOCK, PH.D. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co., 1905. 8vo, pp. vii+378.

This little text has been prepared, the author informs us, in response to a demand for a somewhat shorter and more elementary work than the *Introduction to the Study of Economics*, published in 1897.

In order to meet this demand, it was necessary to make a substantially new book in which the substance of doctrine and the general groundwork remain the same, but the method of treating most subjects has been more or less radically altered. Less space has been devoted to purely theoretical questions, and more descriptive and illustrative material has been added.

The book has been planned with secondary-school needs in mind, and is intended to be "extensive enough for the longest courses now given in secondary schools," while at the same time it can be adapted to courses of twelve or thirteen weeks by judicious elimination of specified chapters. Those familiar with the author's *Introduction* may be tempted to ask whether the treatment could be made more elementary to advantage, and the present text is perhaps best described as being, not more elementary than the former, but better adapted to secondary-school work. The work has been excellently well done.

Conciliation et arbitrage. By C. DE FROMONT DE BOUAILLE. Paris: Victor Lecoffre, 1905. 8vo, pp. 228.

The author undertakes a complete survey of the institutions of conciliation, mediation and arbitration, which have been established in different countries for settling or avoiding conflicts between labor and capital. These conflicts are, he declares, becoming "more and more frequent, and more and more menacing to social order," and naturally those most directly interested in the normal performance of industrial functions, namely employers and laborers, as well as